

SUBJECTS

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S FUNERAL.

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PERMANENTLY CURED BY E. B. Lighthill,

EAST 42ND-ST., NEW-YORK.

Dr. Lighthill's method of treatment is entirely new and is universally recognized as an advance in medical science. His application of the diseased parts in a manner so effective that relief is usually experienced, and complete cures are often effected in difficult and obstinate cases of deafness arise from the ear, entered in the most advanced and obstinate form, the various disorders of and air passages, persistent hemorrhages of nose, catarrhs, chronic bronchitis, and so on in its earlier stages of development, one of the happy instances of his practice treatment does not give the least pain, discomfort, and that it can be readily applied in cases of children or the most nervous and hysterical will inevitably be given, and will be accepted for treatment which offer a reasonable chance of success. For Dr. Lighthill's success we publish some of the many testimonials in his possession.

H. F. Dagwood, President of the New-York National Bank.
New-York, May 7, 1888.

E. B. LIGHTHILL.
AN EAR. It affords me great pleasure to join list of grateful patients who have been relieved of troublesome and obstinate complaints respecting their ears. My case was chronic catarrh, which I had suffered to such an extent that it affected my general health, and finally gave rise to severe pain in and about the head and had it prevented me from sleeping and my family. I am happy to state that the application of your treatment gave me the decided relief. In a few days the pain ceased, and by degrees the other symptoms characteristic of catarrh yielded to ministrations, until I now find myself cured. I therefore cheerfully tender you thanks for your skill and success in the hope others may be benefited by the publication.
H. F. DAGWOOD.

Wm. W. Fithian, Publisher of the Erie Newsman Directory, 31 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Debited to Dr. Lighthill's skill for my own and permanent restoration to perfect hearing and successful

knowledge. The German says: "Judging from the recollections of the persons concerned, the work contains such great chronological mistakes and errors of fact that its genuineness must be doubted. It is impossible that its whole contents could have emanated from Emperor Frederick, or have been noted by him while the facts were fresh in his memory. The Cologne Gazette publishes a semi-official dispatch from Berlin which states that the abstract of the diary of the late Emperor Frederick was published without Emperor William's knowledge and against his wish. The dispatch further says that the abstract contains a series of inaccuracies. Well-informed persons believe that the work as published was specially prepared. The original was mutilated and distorted and its real character destroyed by the deliberate selection of certain extracts. The parts published are not genuine throughout. The fact argues that the extracts from Frederick's diary are genuine, as also Prof. Dehnbach, the late Prince Waldemar's tutor. The fact says that the North German Gazette must prove the charge of inaccuracy before its view can be adopted. The fact further declares that the theory that Emperor Frederick is responsible for the publication of the extracts is untenable. The publishers of the Deutsche Rundschau have resolved to ignore semi-official decisions, being convinced that the diary is authentic. Prof. Dehnbach deems that he had any share in the affair. The Berlin fact, comparing the policies of Frederick and Bismarck as revealed in the former's diary, states: "Thank God that Germany and Frederick himself were spared the task of putting his intentions to a practical test." Prince Bismarck arrived here this evening.

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S FUNERAL.
MADRID, Sept. 24.—The remains of Gen. Bazaine were interred to-day in the San Justo Cemetery. The funeral was attended by the sons of the deceased and a few friends. The funeral procession consisted of three carriages containing the mourners, among whom was Marshal Campos, with five cars following. Twenty cards were left at the residence of the family. No floral emblems were displayed, only the sword and epaulet of the deceased resting upon the coffin. A group of Frenchmen standing near the hearse failed to recover their heads when the procession passed, but all raised their hats when another funeral went by a minute later. The French Embassy acted all the details of the funeral. LONDON, Sept. 25.—French newspapers comment harshly on the late Gen. Bazaine. *Le Paris* says: "Let his corpse be flung into the first ditch. As for his memory, it is nailed forever to the pillory." German papers refer to Bazaine kindly, and repeat that he was wronged by his own people.

BARTHELOTT'S UNRULY TEMPER.
LONDON, Sept. 24.—Farran, Henry M. Stanley's Syrian interpreter, has arrived at London. He left Acre last on account of illness three days before Major Barttelot started on his journey. He confirms the reports as to Barttelot's hot temper and the brutality shown by him to the natives, and says that he expected that Barttelot would be killed. Stanley, he says, insisted upon the natives being kindly treated. The acts of brutality began soon after Stanley left. Farran believed that Stanley reached Khatia Bay, but he admits that the anxiety felt concerning the explorers is justified. Tippee Tin, he says, hated Barttelot and therefore obstructed the progress of the expedition.

THE GERMANS IN AFRICA.
LIMBURG, Sept. 24.—It is rumored that German military operations on the coast are imminent. Col. Evansbach is arranging for the withdrawal of 18 English members of the Magde mission. The natives have stopped many caravans and forbidden English subjects to proceed into the interior.

RUMORED DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.
LONDON, Sept. 24.—A rumor is current that Mr. E. D. Moller, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Ambassador to the Austrian Court, and that he will be succeeded at St. Petersburg by Sir James Mackenzie Wood, now British Minister at Washington.

AN OPERA HOUSE IN FLAMES.
PESTH, Sept. 24.—The Royal Opera House is in flames. The building appears to be doomed. There was no performance this evening.

TO SEARCH FOR STANLEY.
BRUSSELS, Sept. 24.—King Leopold will send Lieut. Becker to the Congo to organize a strong expedition to search for Stanley.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.
LONDON, Sept. 24.—The British steamer *Yachtman*, Capt. Farrer, from Boston Sept. 15.

the telegraph wires between this place and Fort Ringgold. When ordered to connection with the possible recovery of Garza, he is the effect of restoring order. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Acting Secretary Thompson this morning received a lowering telegram from the Collector at Brownsville, Texas, dated Sept. 23: "An armed mob has possession of Rio Grande City on account of the killing of a Mexican by a customs officer in a personal encounter. Officers sent to Fort Hancock for protection. Citizens of Starr County are powerless. The mob orders to be telegraphed for the military aid to protect Customs House and citizens. Danger is great. The property is being looted and is hourly expected. Orders have to be sent from Fort Brown. Line to Ringgold via Brownsville." Secretary Thompson is awaiting further information.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 24.—News was received here to-night as to the affairs in the border town called Brownsville City, in Starr County. It is believed that a mob of armed Mexicans is still holding the town. The whole of the riot was a street fight on Friday last between United States Customs Inspector W. Moore and O. E. Garza, editor of a Mexican paper at Corpus Christi, against whom a criminal libel suit brought by Moore is pending. The editor was badly wounded. After the shooting Moore mounted a horse and fled to the Ringgold Barracks, which has three companies of United States troops under command of Lieut. Chamberlain. The barracks were cut off from communication with Washington by the mob destroying the telegraph wires. A telegram was sent by County Judge Kelsey to Gov. Ross for State troops, and the San Antonio rifles were ordered to hold themselves in readiness. The rioters are of the lowest class of Mexicans and several are bandits. They sympathize with Garza. An armed mob of 500 went out to the Ringgold Barracks and demanded the surrender of Moore. Their demand was refused, and they were captured on the reservation.

BROWNVILLE, Texas, Sept. 24.—The telegraph line to Rio Grande City is again working, but no further particulars of importance concerning the state of affairs there can be obtained. The mob still holds the town, and there is a very bitter feeling. The support will arrive to-night. Garza is resting comfortably, and the doctors think that possibly he will live. A man named Lopez was with Garza at the time of the affray, and was also wounded by Moore. Moore and County Attorney Reed and Deputy Sheriff Dillard are in the barracks, and Col. Chamberlain says he will give Moore up to an army authority if ordered. Under telegraphic instructions from Gov. Ross Sheriff Hutto organized a posse of 60 men, most of them leading citizens. The better class of Mexican citizens and leading ranchers from the upper part of the county as his line march also joined it. They left at 6 P. M., and will be on the field by Wednesday. The prospect of terror and terrorism appear to prevail up the river. All efforts to get the particulars have failed. Correspondents absolutely refuse to communicate themselves by sending information. Other Sheriff's received the same instruction sent by the Governor to Sheriff Hutto.

LEAVING THE REPUBLICANS

HENRY A. ROBINSON OF DETROIT COMES OVER TO CLEVELAND.
DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—Henry A. Robinson, who was the Republican nominee for Congress in this district two years ago, is to-day in a letter announcing his determination to support the National Democratic movement. The cause of it he says: "For many years I have been aware of the wicked and grievous burdens imposed upon the laboring masses by the protective tariff system, and have hoped that the good work of reform might be begun under the various promises that have been up front labeled by the Republican Party. But such hopes have been in vain. The promises of that party to give the people from unjust taxation—after they had completed the shameful service of relieving the rich and powerful from just taxation—have been steadily violated, and the culmination of Republican misgovernment, not to say hypocrisy, is found in the Chicago platform of this year, which unqualifiedly commits the party to protection on a principle to be perpetuated in American politics, and that committed to keep re-elected and explained in Mr. McKim's letter of acceptance, where he says that 'the protective system is constitutional, wholesome, and necessary.' If I owed allegiance to any party as such these declarations would afford sufficient reasons to absolve me, for I believe and approve the statement of Allen C. Thurman that the tariff is a tax, and the utterances of President Cleveland that all unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. "The wages question so far as involved that of the tariff, is to me a matter of paramount importance in this Presidential contest, and as I do not believe, as is claimed by the advocates of protection, that a protective tariff which is but another name for a selfishly uncommercial, makes high wages, and as I do believe the precise opposite of this claim, to wit, that freedom, not restriction or slavery is a form, is the parent of all good things, including good wages, it seems to me to be my duty, as well as the duty of all friends of the wage workers and that of the wage workers themselves, to join our forces in this nation to that of the party which proposes to lead in taking the first step toward the abolition of the tariff system."